dex. He gave the lad three days to alter his opinions, on penalty of losing his situation as wharf-clerk at a coal chant's in the City-road-his employer, it seems, sharing the paternal prejudices. Charles Bradiaugh quitted the place and his home at once and forever.

For tweive months be tried, like Mr. Micawber, to sup port himself by selling coals on commission, and almost with as little success. He had no money and was soon involved in small debts. Of course he became more posical and political than ever, and was the chief orate of a little Secularist club which met near the Hackney Road, where the members once raised a subscription for him, but he could not be prevailed upon to accept it. At length things came to a crists, represented by over five pounds of debt and a cash capital of fourpence halfony. Walking out with this sum in his pocket one inter's day, after investing it in a breakfast at Charing Cross, he entered the recruiting-office of the East India company's service and enlisted. He remained an efficient memonly independent "full private" until a legacy, accruing from the death of a relative, enabled him to purchase his discharge and return to London to support his now widowed mother and sisters. Becoming a clerk in a solicitor's office on a small sala-

zy, he also resumed that political and atheistical propaganda from which he has never since desisted, and under the appropriate name of "Iconoclast" soon achieved notoriety as one of the boldest of " secularist" and radical orators. It was assumed as a nomme de guerre, " as that Charles Bradlaugh the cierk should not be too close ly identified" with it-very soon a futile precaution. In 1858 he tectured, chiefly on religion, in John new Whis field-st., an "infidel haunt" of many years' standing al inded to in Kingsley's novel of "Alton Locke," and in varous places throughout the country. His journeys were frequent, rapid and numerous; he would leave London by the mail-train on Saturday night, travel to Liverpool, Manchester or Newcastle, lecture there three times on Sunday and return to his office-work by Menday morn-He never, then, thought of pursning this as a voca tion; it was a labor of love. If profit accrued he took it; if not, not; often he was out of pocket by such expe ditions. Sometimes be had large sudiences, all of which paid for admission. He also edited a little paper called The Investigator, which failed, involving a small loss of Presently the natural result, " persecution " in the shape of invidious representations to his employe set in; but the solicitor, with rare good sense, took no otios of them. But he was, avowedly, "not a goo clerk," and longed to become his own master. Giving up the law, then, he started in business as a manu facturer of Italian paint, still writing and speaking as heretofore, and awakening the flercest opposition That damaged the business; people would paint, however excellent, of "Iconoclast" the atheist. A Tory ship-builder withdrew a large order on that representation. Still, and for some years--indeed, until a paratively recent date - Mr. Bradlaugh clung to coming involved in debt again, he resolved on abandoning it, and seiling off his home at Lower Tottenham, termined to live by tongue and pen alone.

Before then, however, very many things-in fact, the most prominent incidents in his career-had happened In 1960 he had, in conjunction with a joint stock company, started The National Reformer, first published in Sheffield; his co-editor being one Joseph Barker, then a otorious " secularist." now a convert to Christiamity. and Mr. Bradlaugh's bitterest opponent. This journal added largely to Mr. Bradlaugh's reputation for ability, audacity, and thoroughness in the peculiar role he had hosen. Beside teaching atheism and republicanism, he took an earnest, an active, and a prominent part in the various questions of the time, no movement of a poputar character occupying the attention of the community without engaging his fervent support. But it was not until the reform struggle of 1866-7, or the years name oeding it, that he attained the political power he now unquestionably enjoys. Up to that time he was best known as an atheistical lecturer and champion Wherever a bishop, a ritualist, a clergyman of any rank or denomination, or an ex-"secularist," could be provoked into affording him the slightest opportunity, and often, without such incitement, "Iconoclast" was upon him, sometimes invading special sanctuaries for that purpose. The list alone of his verbal duels, debates, and contreversies, would be something extraordinary the incurred as many fights as Don Quixote, only with much less disastrous personal consequeces. It seemed as if he had adopted as motto that of the Irishman with the shillalah : "Wherever you see a head, there hit," again and again, and hard and heavy. Of course such a cru-sade brought its pains and penalties. Beside attempts at putting him down," many devices were resorted to to theck the circulation of his journal. Smith, the Tory M. P. and news-vender, who rents all the stationers stalls on the various lines of railway throughout Great Britain, refused to supply it; smaller dealers did th ike, and those who exposed it for sale were liable to much local unpopularity. Still it held its own, and boasted of gaining adherents every day. But while thus affacking and attacked, Mr. Bradlaugh found time to ngage in various other prominent transactions. When the press was prosecuted by Government, in the persons of Mesers. Truciove and Tchorzewski ("infidel" ishers), he took a successful part in the effort to defeut the arbitrary designs of authority. When revolutionary Italy was struggling for her rights and heroic Garibald was sorely in want of money, Charles Bradlaugh, by his own exertions, raised 100 guineas for him, obtaining in since his stauch friend and admirer. He helped to disestablish the iniquitous Irish Church. For years cooperation found in him a consistent and persistent supporter; and he invariably advocated, both by speech and pen, such a treatment of the questions relating to capital and labor as should prevent strikes and protect workmen. At the very hight of the Feuian agitation, when others held aloof from so dangerous a task, he dealt boidly and intelligently with the Irish difficulties. His pamphlet on them wen the approval of Mr. Glad-He revisited Ireland, conferred with the advocales of " Home! Rule" for that unfortunate country, justified them, and raised his voice in condemnation of the ferocious and thoughtless clamor excited by the outrage at Clerkenwell prison. At accord, in most respects, with the later opinions of John Stuart Mill, he fought strenuously for the admission of women to the franchise. Every way he was alert, active, and aggressive-in the thick of the "free fight" of politics-giving no quarter, and assuredly asking for none from his nu

In 1866-7 came the Reform agitation, with its mass meetings and street processions, in London and the provinces. It was distinctly provoked by the Tory Govrument, which refused to concede any increase of po litical enfrauchisement on the utterly untenable ground that the great body of the people were apathetic and had manifested no interest in the question. Of course Mr. Bradlaugh accepted the challenge. He was, from first to last, a member of the Reform League and a fa verite speaker at the metropolitan demonstrations, and siways an advocate of that bold policy in reference to the right of public meeting which eventually proved victorious. Nor was his moral courage less evinced than the period. Single-handed he quelled a serious conflict in Trafalgar Square, when the police hung back; and, denied the assistance of the constabulary, marched through London, literally at the head of many thousands, maintaining perfect order. Indeed it was the League, not the authorities, which suppressed the exceptional moting in Hyde Park. Mr. Beales, its President, subsequently bore honorable testimony to the dis-cretion and good taste with which Mr. Bradlaugh avoided giving offense to his fellow-reformers by the of trusion of his heretical religious opinions. He has, in fact, always striven to keep his polemics and politics

In 1868 he was a candidate for Parliament, soliciting the suffrages of Northampton, the most radical borough is all England; a stronghold of dissent and largely popshoemakers. The contest was an extra pary one, albeit from the beginning he had no real chance of election. With a very few exceptions the press was entirely against aim, beside the party interests and combinations of the town; nevertheless into the struggle he plunged with characteristic arder, and for four months might it out gallantly. Charles Bradlaugh would he nothing if not aggressive; hence he attempted be nothing if not aggressive; hence he attempted to oust one of the two Liberals representing the borough, a baronet whose politics were of that mild, poloriess character common to the provinces. For these he proffer-1 radicalism and reform of the most uncompromising description. There were no less than six canmintes in the field, and the interest, the excitement, was prodigious. John Bright, solicited for his opinion, case it not in favor of Mr. Brudlaugh; but John Stuart Mill sent him £10 in aid of his expenses. It was, however, to vain. Had all the workingmen possessed votes, Mr. Bradlaugh would certainly have been sent to the House of Commons; as it was they polled 1,096 for him is a constituency of over 9,300, and their wives an laughters wept over his disappointment, and soothed it with the present of a gold pencil-case. His conduct throughout won applause and admiration even from opponents, who avowed themselves as once hitterly prejudiced against him; and to his influence the Mayor atouted the preservation of the public peace during the election. And the little children sing the song "Bradtaugh for Northampton" about the streets of that an-

That was the -dy defeat he has ever sustained, and i

next year brought him a signal victory over the Glad stone government, which very unwisely and invidiously revived a prosecution against him begun in 1968, by the Board of Revenue under the Disraeli Cabinet, and subsequently dropped. Resuscitating two obsolete acts of Parliament, passed avowedly for the suppression of cheap democratic and heterodox literature, the Attorney-General sued him for not having made a declaration of proprietorship of an alleged newspaper; nor registered his name and address as its publisher and proprie tor; nor given sureties against the printing of blas phemous or seditions libels. These things he had distinctly refused to do, on the reasonable grounds tha they "were absolutely prohibitory to the further ap pearance of the journal." The unfairness of the demand may be shown by the fact that there then existed it London, at least half a score of publications, similarly unregistered, against which no such exactions were leveled; indeed it was well understood that Mr. Brad leveled; indeed it was well understood that Mr. Brad

may be shown by the fact that there thee existed, in London, at least half a score of publications, similarly unregistered, against which no such exactions were leveled; indeed it was well understood that Mr. Bradlaugh's heresy, radicalism and unsparing comments on the actions of men high in place and power constituted his real offenses. Nother forly nor Whig Liberal Government conid tolerate an "infide!" and ropublican so frightfully outspoken. Again he was involved in litigation and again proved equal to the emergency. He fought it in detail, raised varieus points of objection, argued them consecutively and before a full bench of judges, Q. C.'s. Mr. P.'s. sergeants and barristers of every degree, nadies in such numbers that they invaded the jury-box, and visitors from all parts of the capital, crowding the court to its utmost capacity. Maintaining that the pleadings of the Attorney-General and the ruling of the Judge were unsound on certain issues, he convinced the full Court of the correctness of his views and conduct, and the prosecution was floally abandored; a bill introduced in the House of Commons afterward repealing the objectionable enactments. But us, on the well-known principle that the Crown can do no wrong, Government never or rarely pavs expenses, this battle for the freedom of the press cost Mr. Bradlaugh £300, most of which was raised by public subscription, some in the United States. Since them the health of the course, the editor, are its chief writers. In politics it is Republican; in religion, Athesiste, and in social economy, Maithusian, after the standard of the late John Stuart Mill. It devotes a great deal of space and ability to the assault on orthodoxy, and more erudition than it commonly gets credit for. It attacks royalty, aristocracy and the cintroh, generally in the vigorous style of Thomas Paine, and to much the same purpose. Nearly all of Mr. Bradlaugh's published works have, in the first instance, appound in the Equity to the vigorous style of Thomas Paine, and to much the sam

statements. In Birmingham Town Hall, when the question of the desirability of a Republic was put to the vote to a concourse of over 4,500 individuals, not more than 20 hands were held up in favor of Monarchy. In South-East Lancashire, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, among the Tyneside pitmen and Liverpool operatives, in the great northern and midland manufacturing towns, with a large majority of the artisans of the metropolis, the change is eagerly canvassed, looked forward to, and regarded almost as a foregone conclusion. And now the land question is becoming urgent and the commonalty gaming power every day.

In such a crisis the world would probably hear a great deal more of Charles Bradlaugh. As Mirabeau observed of Robespierre, "This man will do something; he believes every word he saw." was evident that the Cabinet was divided upon the subject, was untrue; when it became generally known that Sir Hugh was endeavoring to obtain American capital, fear was aroused that this might lead to Americans controlling the road; he (Sir John) showed fear to the same extent, and it became the policy of the Government entirely to exclude Americans; in July, Sir John received a letter from Sir Hugh stating that he had come to an agreement with Cartier; the terms of the agreement were not stated; Sir John belegraphed to Sir George Cartier disapproving of the arrangement, and saying he would go down to Montreal; Cartier telegraphed, stating Sir Hugh had withdrawing the letter; Sir Hugh also telegraphed, withdrawing the letter; this was the only arrangement ever made with Sir Hugh or the Company which he represented; he (Sir John) had no communication with Sir Hugh upon the subject from that day to this; McKnillich's statement that subsequently an arrangement was effected between Sir George and Sir Hugh was false; never heard of such an arrangement, and did not believe any was ever made.

of Robespierre, "This man will do something; he be leves every word he says." PERSONAL.

Miss Neilson, the actress, arrived in this city from Europe, yesterday.

Miss Adelaide Phillips has returned from her European tour, and is spending a few days at Marshteld, Mass.

Henry Bouverie William Brand, Speaker of the English House of Commons, will sail with his family

from Liverpool for New-York, on Saturday next, for a two months' tour in this country. When the Duke of Edinburgh visited Birmingham the other day, a fervid old lady elbowed her way to the front of the crowd, exclaiming, "God bless you! How's your dear mother !"

A dispatch from Denver, Col., says: Anna Dickinson, accompanied by Prof. Hayden and party. walked to the summit of Long's Peak, on Saturday, 13th inst., making the ascent in three hours and ten minutes.

A Washington rumor says that Commissioner Watts of the Agricultural Department is to resign soon. and that his successor is to be Prof. Hoyt of Wisconsin, the Chairman of the International Jury on Education at

M. F. Darblay, called Darblay the elder, a prominent agriculturist during the reign of Napoleon I., is dead at the age of 89 years. He was seven times a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and was an officer of the Legion of Honor. A dispatch from Philadelphia to a Western

journal says that Cel. Forney has formed a partnership with Congressman A. C. Harmer of Pennsylvania, and that The Press will be changed in its form and general appearance within the next few weeks. The English navy has invented a new name

for death by shipwreck. Instead of calling it a trip "Davy Jones's locker," they call it going to the Land of Goschen," thereby indulging in a pun mon e name of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Hight on. G. Jonehin Gochen.

Wilkie Collins, the English novelist, sailed from Liverpool in the steamship Algeria on Saturday last, and is expected to arrive here early next week During his stay in this city he will occupy the same suite of rooms at the Westminster Hotel that were ten anted by Charles Dickens on his last visit to this country-

An important change in the wearing apparel of the King of Dahomey is reported. Seated on his throne, he received a scientific commission, not long chrone, he received a scientific commission, not lob ago, his body profusely decorated with the blue, gol and green labels which had been carefully peeled fro the medicine bottles brought by Europeans into h dominions. In such a picture-sque garb the Africa prince must have equaled even the glittering costume

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of the HIId Assembly District of Westchester County have elected Messrs. Goo. Brandreth, James W. Husted and John C. Holmes legates to the State Convention,

The Republicans of the Ist District of Dutchess County have elected the following delegates to the State Convention: John H. Ketcham, Willard H. Mase, A. A. Brush, and Collins Sheidon.

Samuel H. Dwinelle, the judge who presided at the trial of Laura Fair, was nominated yesterday for Judge of the Supreme Court of California by the Repub-lican State Convention assembled at Sacramento.

Samuel C. Cobb is the probable Democratic candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Whiting, in the IIId Massachusetta District. He will stand about the same chance of success as Mr. Gaston will in his run for the Governorship.

Massachusetts newspapers are convinced that the "roar of the Long Branch surf" is very loud, since the complaints against the interference of Federal office holders in the recent elections have not as yet resulted in any harm to those gentlemen. They seem to sit as firmly as ever in their seats, despite the opinion of many people that their duties do not require them to be quite so active in political matters.

The Hon. George W. Julian delivered a long speech on the " New Trials of American Democracy," at Rockville, Ind., on Saturday last. The points discussed were the contest between the people and monopolies, luding railroads, manufactories and banks, the evil including railroads, manufactories and dames, the evil influence of large cities, the financial and political tend-ency of the Administration toward centralization, and the political degeneracy of the times. He said that the remedy is in the abandonment of the old party organi-zation, and the formation of a new party to enable all farmers and workingmen to obtain their rights. The only relief is in organization and legislation.

It has been the popular belief that the authorship of the Back-Pay Swindle belonged exclusively to Gen. Butler, but it seems that such is not the case. The Boston Traveller, with the most admirable coolness, remarks that "Gen. Butler, though opposed to the bill when it was first introduced, had yielded to the importunities of men to whom the advance was really a natter of much importance, and taken an active part in securing its passage, and his opponents in this State, ignoring their own records, were quick to avail themselves of this weapon of warfare against him." The spectacle of such an innocent and unsophisticated man as the Claimant being led by wicked men into the trap which ruined him is enough to move the sympathies the bardest heart. The General was altogether too se

KINGS COUNTY LIBERALS.

The Kings County Liberal Republican Comnittee met last evening in Sawyer's Hall, at Jay and Fuiton-sts., Brooklyn, Henry S. Bellows presiding. The dlowing resolution, reported from the Executive Subcommittee, was adopted :

Committee, was adopted:

Resolved, That primaries be held in each ward and town on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, botween 8 and 9 p. m., for the kelection of five designates each to their respective Assembly District Conventions, at the head-quarters of the various ward and town associations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC. CARLIST BONDS IN FRANKFORT—INSURGENT FRIGATES AT SEA AGAIN-RIOTING IN ECIJA AND MALAGA. Madrid, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. Señor Figueras has arrived in Madrid. Car-

ist bonds are now quoted on the Frankfort Bourse.

ion had been considered.

irculating in the Capital.

tiqued late into the night.

miured.

In the Cortes debate on the suspension of the sittings

opened yesterday and continued to-day. The minority

irged that no recess be taken until the new Constitu-

The police have seized copies of Carlist newspapers

Insurgent frigates have again sailed from Cartagena,

his time for Aguilas, 37 miles distant, to collect provis-

ons. The latter town is faithful to the National Gov-

ernment, and will resist any attempt to levy contribu-

tions. The British Admiral is there, and promises the

Government that he will prevent the insurgent fleet

There was a serious riot yesterday in Ecija, provoked

by the Intransigentes. Many persons were killed and

The municipal election in Malaga, yesterday, was at-

tended with disaster and bloodshed. There was fighting

at several of the poiling places, and the rioting con

NEWS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

HE WAS ALIVE AND WELL LAST JULY.

Mr. Stornes, the English traveler, has ar-

rived here from Central Africa. He reports that he met Dr. Livingstone last June, and parted from him on

the first of July, at which time the Doctor was in per-

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY SCANDAL

LEN'S STATEMENTS BRANDED AS FALSE,

TESTIMONY OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD-THE CHARGES

AGAINST HIM EMPHATICALLY DENIED - M'MUL-

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.-The Royal Commission

net at noon, to-day. Sir John Macdonald was sworn, and

began his evidence at the beginning of the Pacific Rail-

way negotiations, when Waddington and others spoke

upon the subject to him. Sir John then gave an account

with him and Sir Francis Hineks; at that time Sir John

told them pleasantly it was flattering to Canada to find

Americans seeking to invest capital in this country; Sir

John's idea was to organize a powerful Canadian com-

pany, who would control the road; afterward they might extend the area and take in English or American capi-

talists; he had numerous conversations with leading

nen in the Dominion with reference to organizing such

a Canadian company. Sir John then gave an account of

Bir Hugh's and McMullen's interview with the Govern-

ment, as already published. He then referred to Mc

Mailen's statement respecting the interview with him

(Sir John), when McMullen told him of his agree-

ment with Sir Hugh, and that Sir John ap-

proved of it; this statement was untrue; he (Sir John) listened to what McMullen had to say, but

neither encouraged nor discouraged him; McMullen's

statement that at the interview with the Government it

Hugh was false; never heard of such an arrangoment, and did not believe any was ever made.

Sir John then recounted the efforts to amalgamate the two companies and their failure. The Government came to the conclusion that neither the Camadian Pacific nor the Inter-Oceanic Company could get the contract, and the Government took steps to form a company representing all sections of the Dominion; when in Kingston he got a letter from Sir Hugh saying that he would subscribe \$25,000 to the Outarie election; not one cent of this contribution was spent in his (Sir John's) election; he received from Mr. Abbott two sums of \$10,000 can; no other sum was received; McMullen's statement, that

he received from Mr. About two sums of holds and other sum was received; McMullen's statement, that Sir John had been given \$4,000, was utterly faise; did not believe Sir Hugh had told him so sir John referred to McMullen's last interview with himself, when McMullen came with the evident intention to lovy blackmail upon Sir John the evident the evident intention to lovy blackmail upon Sir John the evident the evident

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow to allow

Sir John time to produce copies of correspondence given

FOREIGN NOTES.

Cambridgeshire, died yesterday, aged 74.

of Walworth iron.

The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of

A Belgian firm has contracted for 25,000 tons

The number of deaths by cholera in Paris

from the 9th to the 14th of this month is officially re-

The King of Italy arrived at Vienna yester-

There is a rumer current in Brownsville.

Texas, that Gen. Rosha, Commander-in-Chief of the Mex-

ican army, is about to revolt. He is now at Zucatecas, in command of a large force, and is said to be in sym-pathy with the malcontents of Saltillo and Monterey.

A meeting was held in Havana Sept. 15, at

of the Cinco Villas wanted to adopt ex-Minister Moret's

of the cinco vinas wanted to any not broach the slave question until the Cuban Deputies were sent to Spain. But as no election has or can take place during the insurrection, the settlement of the question is very indefinite. After considerable discussion the meeting

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

COLLISION NEAR COLUMBUS.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 17 .- The road paymaster's

and the down passenger train, on the Charlotte, Colum-

comotives, killing Paymaster W. Elliot Orchard and a

colored man named James Archey. Engineer William-

colored man named James Archey. Engineer Williamston had his leg broken and was injured internally. A colored boy had his foot crushed, and Expressman Graham was thrown 20 feet in the air, and was cut in the head slightly. Two express cars were smashed. The passengers were uninjured. Trains will run regularly to-morrow.

A BAILROAD WAR IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Sept. 17 .- Men belonging to the

Eastern Railroad tore up the frog laid this morning i

Commercial-st. to connect the Boston and Maine and

Grand Trunk Railway, ran a locometry over the spot, and attempted to connect the rails with those on Smith's wharf. The Boston and Maine Railroad, apople have since torn up the rails of the Eastern Railroad, and will probably apply to the courts for an injunction against that lies

that line.

LATER.—The contest is ended, the Eastern Railroad

PLAGUE-STRICKEN SHREVEPORT.

THE PESTILENCE EXTENDING IN THE SUBURBS-LIST

OF THE INTERMENTS YESTERDAY.

some decrease in the number of new cases in the thickly-settled portions of the city to-day, but an increase in the

suburbs, where there has been but few cases heretofore.

The Boy, Father J. Pierce, John Jackson (colored), 2 unknown white me. James Tilly, Mrs. Harrist Weil, John Pierson (colored), B. Washington (colored), F. F. Riley, E. L. Moiensky, James Rizby, Maggie Wiergham, Mrs. R. E. Landy Tyler (colored), Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Waiker, John G. Hill, Mr. Comstock, the Rev. T. W. Halstead, John Holloman.

AID FOR THE SUPPERERS.

sums to aid of the sufferers, which will be forwarded im

A meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange

was held yesterday morning, to take action for the

relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Shreveport,

La. The following Committee was appointed to receive contributions: M. B. Fielding, Theodore Fachiri, George

THE TRIBUNE has received the following

The following is a list of interments to-day :

SHREVEFORT, Sept. 17 .- There seems to be

Company having given way.

Albert

Columbia, this morning, smashing both

in and Augusta Railroads, came into collision fiv

ed without arriving at any results.

day and was most cordially received by the Emperor and the populace.

was evident that the Cabinet was divided upon the sub-

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873.

Miller. By noon, \$1,000 was transferred by telegraph, by order of the Chairman of the Committee, to the Howard Association of New-Orleans, and other contributions were afterward received.

The following Clisens: Committee will receive contributions for the same purpose: Henry F. Vail, Caskier of the Bank of Commerce; H. B. Claffin & Co., Riesell & Erwin Mfg. Co., Riehard P. Bruff, attorney; E. S. Jaffray & Co., Bradish Johnson & Son.

Philadelphia subscribed \$4,000 for Shreveport yesterday.

SECOND EDITION.

TRIBUNE OFFICE-THREE A. M. LATEST NEWS FROM THE CHICAGO FIRE.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. Several casualties occurred during the progress of the fire. The Assistant Fire Marshal was severely burned about the face and hands by a shower of blazing brands that fell from one of the houses, and the foreman of a hook and ladder company was severely bruised and hurt by falling timbers. Immense crowds of people rushed to the vicinity of the conflagration when the general alarm was struck, and the excitement was very great, many fearing a repetition of the terrible calamity of 1871. Down town the wildest rumors prevailed, and people two miles distant from the fire shared in the panie of those in the immediate neighborhood. The excitement and anxiety soon extended to the country, many telegrams having been sent by persons here to friends out of town, and demand for news came from every the quarter. There are a number of engines still playing on portions of the ruins, and watching

pears to have entirely subsided, and the streets are unusually quiet. ENGLAND'S IRON TRADE LOST.

the borders of the burnt district to see that there

shall be no fresh outbreaks. The excitement ap-

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1873-6 a. m. Cairnes, the iron merchant of Liverpool, in a letter to the press, admits that iron may be profitably purchased in New-York for shipment to England, and mys he is convinced that the American trade is los

> SERENADE TO GOV. SHEPHERD. Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873.

The Hon. A. R. Shepherd, the newly-appointed Gov rnor of the District of Columbia, was serenaded tonight, and in response to the compliment spoke in part

In days 4.—0e by we were classed as sluggards and paupers. Now we can, with just pride, boast that we are citizens of Washington, a place more complete and magnificent in its improvements than any other on our continent. I know that naturally there is considerable anxiety as to the expense involved in our undertaking. A property owner and taxpayer myself, selfish motives, if no other, would induce proper caution on my part. Invested here are the fruits of 28 years of unremutting labor, and these, surely, I would not sacrifice to an action which would sweep them away, never, perhaps, to be regained. Appreciating the question to its full extent, it shall be my sim to protect the interests of all, and my ambition will be satisfied, if, when the day of trial is over, instead of fearful exposures of corruption and fraud, such as have characterized the history of the commercial metropolis of the Union, the people of the United States, irrespective of section or party, will point to the mation's capital as, at least, one place where a municipal government has seen honesity, judiciously and energetically administered, and where results have been achieved in magnitude and durability without a parallel on either side of the ocean.

MERIDIAN, Sept. 17 .- The Democratic Conservative Convention assembled here to-day. Forty-five counties were represented. Col. R. O. Reynolds of Monroe was chosen President; J. L. Powers and A. J.

Franty, Secretaries.

After an animated discussion the following resolution was offered by the Hon. Jeff. Wilson of Pontotoe, and was adopted upon a call of counties by a vote of 9s to 45: was adopted upon a call of counties by a vote of 9s to 4s:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Democratic Conservative party of the State of Mississippi in convention assembled, that it is inexpedient in the approaching State election to nominate a State ticket.

A resolution previously aftered by the Hon. H. M. Street, piedging the Convention to abide by the action of the Convention was adopted by a large majority. The counties of Chickasaw, Clarke, and Colfax withdrew from the Convention pending the vote.

Several prominent Republicans identified with the Alcorn movement were present as spectators, and expressed satisfaction at the result. The Alcorn Convention meets at Jackson to-morrow.

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVEN-

the evident intention to lovy blackmail upon Sir John by telling him in a mysterious way about things Sir High had told him; the account of the interview at Montreal was also faist; some time in January before the charter was sizned, McMallen, Harlbort, and Smith came from Chicago to see him (Sir John); they complished of Sir Hugh's treatment of them; they had advanced money and must take steps to get it back; he (Sir John) told them the courts were open to them; and if he were in their places he would sue Sir Hugh and setze his ships; Smith said, "We don't come to blackmail you, not simply to state our case; is there no way that we can get into the Company 1" he (Sir John) told them this was utterly impossible, and if Sir Hugh had wronged them they could only seek redress, sir John referred to the statements recently made by McMullen in The Cheago Times. The principal statements made were absolutely fitse and imaginary.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow to allow SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17 .- The Republican and Anson Bronson for Judges of the Supreme Court, the latter for the short term. Courtary to expectation the Convention did not touch the Sentorial question.,

THE LAKE STEAMER ACORN BURNED. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17 .- The propeller Acorn of the Vermont Central line of steamers, on route from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Chicago, was burned to the water's edge this evening at Collins dock, about

five miles above Alexandria Bay. The fire caught in the fire-hole. The passengers, 50 in number, and the crew with a cargo of general merchandise, which was lost

THE REMAINS OF FIVE PERSONS WASHED ASHORE.

Halifax, Sept. 17 .- The bodies of four men and one woman have been washed ashere at Big Bras D'Or, C. B., supposed from the wreck of the schooner Eureka of New-York, lost at that place during the gale of the 24th ult. The last found was on the 8th inst., those of the woman and one man. The body of the woman was found about six miles above Bras D'Or Strait, and that of the man about a mile nearer the wreck. On some of the woman's clothing the name "Maggie Morrison" was discovered. She is dename "Maggie Morrison" was discovered. Side is seribed as a person of handsome appearance. All the bodies were decently interred in the parish burying ground at Cary Reach, the northern entrance to Bras D'Or. Recent advices from Labrador received here make no mention of the gale and the damage to preperty and loss of there on the 7th of August, as reported in the New-York papers. The story is believed to be a which the various propositions for the abolition of slavery were discussed. It is reported that the planters

GENERAL FIRE RECORD.

A PHILADELPHIA PAPER WAREHOUSE DESTROYED-Loss, \$75,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The extensive paper warehouse of Bloomfield & Moore, late Jessup & Moore, Nos. 526 and 528 North-st, and 27 North Sixth-st., was again visited this afternoon with a conflagration. The fire began on the fourth floor in the North-st. establishment, to which part of the building it was confined. The entire upper portion, including the third, fourth, and fifth stotics, was completely gutted by the flames and the stock totally destroyed. The whole five stories were packed with made-up paper, 70 per cent of which is either ruined by water or destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$70,000, fully covered by an insurance of \$15,000 on the building and \$0,000 on the stock. The insurances include \$5,000 each in the London (England) and Meriden (Mass), and \$2,500 in the People's Insurance Companies, Trenton. The origin of the flames is not known.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Sept. 18-1 a. m.

Synopsis for the past tecniu-four hours.

The barometer has fallen very rapidly from Tennessee to the lakes and North-West, being very low over Wisconsin; southerly to easterly winds have in; creased to brisk and high from the Onio vailey to the upper lakes and the North-West, with rain over the lake region and Minnesota; northerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather have prevailed over the South Attaune and Guil States, with rain areas in Florida and the Southern portion of Alabana, Georgia, and South Carolins; the barometer has commenced to rise over the North-West, with winds shifting to north-westerly.

Probabilities.

North-West, with winds shifting to north-westerly.

Probabilities.

For New England and the Middle States the pressure will dimanish with south-east to south-west winds, increasing to fresh and brisk increasing cloudiness and RAIN, especially for the northern portion.

For the South Atlantic and Guit States, east of the Mississippl, centle and fresh winds, mostly from the east and south, and generally cloudy weather, with rain on the coast.

For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, fresh and brisk winds, veering to south-west and west, and generally cloudy weather.

THE VOYAGE OF THE BALLOON "BUFFALO."

BUFFALO, Sept. 17 .- Prof. King, after landing his editorial passengers at Hornby, Steuben County, started alone in his balloon "Buffalo," at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in a south-easterly course, for as long an inafternoon, it was possible for him to make.

WHINKY'S POINT, N. Y., Sept. II.—The balloon "Buffato" passed over this place at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A paper from the balloon, indorsed "Prof. King, Baffato," dropped in the Pair Grounds.

Louis Audenreid of Philadelphia, an extendve coal shipper, died on Tuesday night, in that city. Ho was in his 74th year, Cornwall, Robert Tanuahill, Bonj. P. Baker, Watter T. 1

AMERICAN ODDFELLOWSHIP.

THE GRAND LODGE AT BALTIMORE. HAND SIER LOGAN'S REPORT RECEIVED—THE ORDER EXTENDING IN GERMANY AND SOUTH AMERICA-IMPORTANT DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 .- The Grand Lodge rembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The session was opened with prayer by the Grand Chaplain. The venerable Deputy Grand Sire Durham announced that the missing report of the Grand Sire Logan had been received by the Ocean Queen from Aspinwall, and its printing was ordered. The mileage of the officers and epresentatives was fixed at 5 cents, and the per diem allowance at \$6. Representative Pond of Connecticut moved that the Rebeksh degree loages be authorized to admit female members over the age of 18. Referred. A petition of colored citizens to be allowed to join the order was received and referred. It was moved that those who offer written resignation of membership be furnished with certificates showing the fact, and that subordinate lodges be not allowed to confer the Robekali degree where there is a lodge of that degree in the

The Pennsylvania Representatives moved that the annual session of the Grand Lodge in 1816 be holden in Philadelphia. This will, doubtless, be decided in favor of that city. A set of the bound proceedings of th Grand Lodge and a Digest of the Laws of the Order were voted to the Congressional Library. petition was received from Ohio, that the Grand Lodge and Encampment of that Jurisdiction be empowered to consolidate, merging the two legislative heads of the Order, which was referred. It was decided that a member of Lodge A, who seeks to visit Lodge B at the meeting after the installation of officers for a new term, but prior to the installation in Lodge A, not having the semi-annual password for the new term, cannot be admitted by the Noble Grand on the semi-nunual password of the previous term which still remains in force or good in Lodge A. The proceedings of the Grand of the German Empire were received and referred to Special Committee. At 11 o'clock the Grand Lodge resolved itself into secret session for the purpose of considering the proposed revision of the unwritten work of the Order. Many prominent members visited the Grand Lodge to-day, among them P. G. M. Smith and P. G. Paple of New-York.

Yesterday and to-day the Grand Lodge, in secret seasion, considered the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Ritual in reference to the Encampment and degree work, which, as amended, was finally adopted. The Grand Sire's report received to-day is a document of great interest to the Order. Regarding the condition of the Order abroad, the Grand Sire adverts to the formation of the Grand Lodge of the German Empire which was formally instituted at Frankfort-on-the-Main on Dec. 28, 1872. He recommends the preparation of a formal epistle salutatory and fraternal from the Grand Lodge of the United States to the Grand Lodge of the German Empire, and also the remission of all dues from subordinates in Europe. The Grand Sire observes: "I must take occasion to congratulate the Grand Lodge of the United States, and those eminent brothers who have been so largely instrumental in bringing it about, upon this splendid achievement, the full results of which none can forecast, but which the least ardent among us must admit is destined to extend American Odd Feilowship throughout the length and breadth of Europe. Concerning the status of the Order in South America the Grand Sire says a lodge is airsady lecated at Lima and doing well; application for a second, to be located at Callao, has been made during the recess, which will probably be owened before the essembling of the Grand Lodge; a new lodge is being occamized at Valparaiso, Chile; a lodge will certainly prosper at this point and furnish the nucleus for others at different places in the State. The impression prevaits with some that the order cannot flourish to any extent in South America; it is a mistake. The civilization of the country is different in many respects from that of Europe and North America, out it as a civilization nevertheless, and one of high character, destined to keep pace with the march of the world and contribute its full share to the improvement and development of the age. Our order is a humanizing institution, far ahead in its theories of the present attainment of the world and to be worked up to in practical application as the crowninglexcollence of the every day man. There are but two factors in the commutations of its results—population and intelligence—they are indisputably both present in South America. Widely had searcely a grander field when he conceived the sides of planting the germ of this admirable institution in the United State. It may be stated as an axiom that the greater the decessity for the attempt. In South America is an immense territory, prolific in all the resources of mineral and agricultural wealth of the most favored spots of our common earth, and swarning with a population, no inconsiderable part of which is high up in the scale of civilization, with all its achievements in art, linerature and science. Never let ut be said that the bringing it about, upon this splendid achievement, the lation, no inconsiderable part of which is high no in the scale of civilization, with all its achievements in art, therature and science. Never let it be said that the Odd Fellowship of 1873 was less aggressive and courageous than that of 1819, but let every fostering care be extended to the initial efforts of this great movement, remembering that, in the attempts to add to the happiness of mankind, "no pent-up Utics contracts our powers, but the whole boundless continent is ours."

The Grand Sire made several important decisions dur ing the recess, among which were the following: Nettuer a grant fodge nor anybody subordinate to the Grand Lodge of the United States can change the terms of officers. The law requiring that officers shall wear jewofficers. The law requiring that officers shall wear jewcis, it is not a compliance therewithto have them wrought
in the regulia. The Grand Sire recommends that the
Grand Secretary be afforded ample clerical assistance in
order that he may have time adequate to the compliation and completion of an authentic history of Odd
Fellowship in this country. The report of the Grand
Sire also offers suggestions respecting mutual aid associations, and concludes with the expression of the hope
that the good work in which the Grand Lodge is now
engaged will become part of the history of the
epoch in which we live, and may continue to grow in
proportion until its spread shall comprehend every peopie of the globe, and its happy influence be overywhere
recognized among the dwellers of earth.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA Sept. 17.—Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 122012½ reals per arrobe.

Rechange drm, on the United States, 50 days currener, 42243

reminus, short sight, 44245 preminus; 60 days, sold, 562657 prenium; short sight, 562461 preminum; on London, 75276 premium;

p Paris, 5522656 premium; Spanish gold, 562657 premium;

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales: 10°9; for Coar Store, places, places, and mechanical frame at 8°4 mble, for Firere, 9°9; for Kog; Sc. for Storia. Whitay quiter at 8°4 mble, for Firere, 9°9; for Kog; Sc. for Storia. Whitay quiter at 8°3; mble, for Firere, 9°9; for Kog; Sc. for Storia. Whitay quiter at 8°8; for Coarse, some of Double Extra at \$6.50°95; To. Panale, \$8.50°9; \$9.50. Corn—Supply and demand far: at \$6.50°95; To. Panale, \$8.50°9; \$9.50. Corn—Supply and demand far: at \$6.50°95; To. Panale, \$8.50°9; \$9.50. Corn—Supply and demand far: at \$6.50°95; Pan quiet but \$6.20°95; Pan quiet for \$1.50°95; Pan quiet for \$1.50°95;

PRINT CLOTS MARKET. PROVIDENCE, R. 1. Sept 17.—Print Cloths in steady demand at 6-5st. or Standard and Natra 64s; some fixtes goods held '9c. higher.

CRICADO, Sept. 17 —Beceipts—three days, Cattle, 12,000; Hors, 33,000; Steep, 3,000. Cattle dull, owing to excessive receipts, shappers has award back of sales in layor of local desirer, and chapter of medium grainer, prices work: \$5 75.000 to for State, \$0.25.00 \$5 63.9 for Chapter, \$4 75.000 124, for Gaod, \$4 375,000 130 for Pare, \$1,500.000 125 for Northern and Common, \$3.000 25 for Northern for Pare, \$1,000 25 for Northern Common, Bonner, Britania (Control of Control of Control

mon. \$4 60 0\$4 75 for Pair to Good, \$4 80 0\$4 85 for Exten. Sunne-Slow anto: \$2 75 0\$4 50 for Common to routly Choten

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

THURSDAT. Sapr. 18.

Mails for Europe via Primouth, Garbang, and Hamburg, ner steamsing Westphain, close at 11:30 s. m. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 1:15 m. Meanship sais at 2 m. in from foot of Thirpist, Holostice Mails for Havana direct, by the steamsing Gity of Havana, close at 3 m. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and practed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Kteamship and 3 p. m. from Pier Na. 3 N. C.

PSIDAY, Sapr. 14

is 3 p. m. 170m Fur Na. 3 N. M. FRIDAY, Supr. 19. Supplemental Mails on the Havana alexanduced dock are discontinued Mails for Newtonnilland close 35, the New-York Pust-Office every da Mails for New foundland close at the New York Post-Office every 5 p. m., via Halifar, N. N., is closed at the New York Post-Office every 4 Mail for Halifar, N. N., is closed at the New York Post-Office every 4 as is 5 p. m., and gone via Hoston. Savv. 20

Sav URDAT. Savv. 20

Respectively. Sav

Mails for Great Britain and Figure via Quomatown and Levergoes, it the steamaint testic, close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mest or dombin-pastage interes and period mailer is closed at the rost Office 1145 p. m. Steamaint said at 3 p. m. from White Star Doos.

f. R. Mails for Panama. Aspinwall, the Central American and South Pa-the parts, etc., per the streamhin Rising Star, close at 9 a. m. Means the court of the Comp. Pers. No. 42, N. H.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

POR LIVERPOOL.—In stranskip Cuba, Sept. 17.—Nr. and Mrs. Adum, 6. Caroland, C. Haine, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. White, Arnold White and wife, 0. M. Hellock, S. S. Brailley and wife, Mr. Purrist, Toos, W. Thumpson, C. Boiten, H. Ster, Robert Le nol, N. C. Marray, sife and three infants, H. P. Fraily wife, 2 children and nurse, H. G. Forbes, Sept. A. D. Robinson and wire. Joseph Bennetti, POR 451,836109.—In steamethy, Pirotnia, Sept. 17.—James Bossell, No. Robinson and Long.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

L. Suthern, D. Bigtly, L. Maiin, J. W. Walker, H. Churanck, W. Sager, J. B. Maugrave, Mr. Wright, J. Cregar, W. Marrell, A. Dobell, L. Robert, S. G. Ward, B. M. Davison, B. F. Davison, G. T. Davison, Mrs. B. F. Davison, G. T. Davison, Mrs. B. F. Davison, dro. B. F. Languellow, Mrs. G. C. Ward, Miss M. Wand, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. F. Longfellow, Mrs. B. Gonki, Mrs. Z. Gookl, A. F. Andrews, A. Blockburg, Or son Mrs. F. Q.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

(For other Shin News see Second Page.)

ARRIVEL.
Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with sides, and pass.

Ferguson & Wised.
Ship Kurzhi of Snowdon (of Liverpool), Richardson, Calcutta May 4, ship Kurzhi of Snowdon (of Liverpool), Richardson, Calcutta May 4, and Sanda Head Sth. with make.
Bara Bryan (Nr.), Carristanen, Humburr 38 dars, in bellast.
Bara Sandemanden (Nr.), Kebola, Segna 13 dars, with separ.
Bara Sandemanden (Nr.), Laten, Guidennial 45 dars, in baffast.
Bara Ada Barine (of St. John, N. 8), McGrath, Liberpool Aug. 5, ris.

fee. Brig Hattle Earon (of Demursra), Cook, Sagus 15 days, with suga nollages. ir. John F. Chanfler (of Parrishero N. S.). Pettis, Windsor, R. S.,

Verands, Providence.
A. L. Wilder, Pawtneket.
Ella Barnes, Wiskford.
M. Heart, Standort.
John A. Cook, Lanswille.
J. G. Parson, Standort.

Steamships Koin, for Bremen

WIND-Sanset, light, S. B.; etest DOMESTIC PORTS.

Bosron, Sept. 17.—Arrivel, steamship Glaucus, arous selection from Barbaian selection for the selection of t York.

SAYANNAU. Sept. 17.—Arrived, brig Suez, from Aspunwalt. Cleared schr. Monte Christo, for Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SREET. Sept. 17.—The General Transatizate Company's steamsing St. Laurent, Capt. Roussay, from New-York Sopt. 6, arrived here to

SPOKEN.

Sept. 12, lat. 35-53, inn. 73-30, whaling sohr. Montenuma, full as

Metal Springs, the Pitiless Iron Pinger Pads, and sire springs, aggravate Supure, solarging the breach. But these cases are gradually ourselby the Eleastic Tables. 683 Broadway. True and False Science, a Speech at the Trainil Sasquet by arks tiofsin, in Taisten Lucrous Extra No. 5.

MARRIED.

LINTON-ELDFRT-On Tunniar, Sept. 16, 1873, at the residence a the brise's mather, by the Ecr. J. G. Van styte, assisted by the Rev Gos. D. Bulst, Theodore Linton of Providence, S. L. to Lettie Eider of Jamaica, L. L. All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

BANNEY—At Kingsbridge, on the 15th of September, Susan Aspiewski, wife of Hiram Barney, used 55 years.

Funcral from her late residence, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 11 to a.m. Carriages will meet, at Suyaren Buyril Station, the 16:29 train from Furriesbast, New York, and the 10:15 train from Tarrytown. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the hureral without further invitation.

BANTEND—1a Brookiya, on Monday, Sept. 15, after a brief illness, Nelson Bastedo, aged 43 years and 12 days.

The innersi will take place from his late residence, 487 Bedford-ave., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 23g o'clock p. m.

on flurmary, the 18th inst., at 2 \(^1_2\) o'clock p. m.

BENSON—In Belleville, N. J., Sept. 15, Francos R., daughter of the late
William and Mary Benson of Belleville, in the 18th year of her age.

Bensitives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend nor
funeral from her late residence in Belleville, on Friday, as 2 o'clock

p. m.

BENZON.—Sent. 14, at Allern House, near Pitlochry, Scotland, E. L. S. Benzon of Landon, aged 54 years. GILMARTIN—On Tansday, the 16th mat., Charles Gilmertin, is the 32d year of his age.

All relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother James, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 26 Bleeckerst, on Friday, 19th inst., at 9 o'clock a.m. The generics will be convexed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high Mass of requires will be offered for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Considery for interment.

HANSON—in Harisem, Sept. 16. Martha Jane. Hanson, infant daughter of Thomas and Kate Hanson, aged I was and 28 days.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funced from the residence of the parents. No. 162 Rast One-bundred and-twenty-fourth-st., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. MURRAY—At Oswego, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 15, Elizabeth S., widow of the late Hamilton Murray, formerly of New York, and sister of Mrs. Jonathus sturges. Funeral on Thursday afternoon.

Funeral on Thurstay alternoon.

SKIDMORK.—On Tuesday morning. 16th inst. Jeremiah, son of William L. and Charlotte F. Skidmore, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Friday. 19th test, at 3 o'clock, p. m.,
at the residence of his parents, 73 times-piece, correct, N insterestle

st. and Fourth-ave. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to

SPRAKER-Sept. 15, Livingston Spraker, aged 70 years.

TOPHAM—Tuesday morning. Sept. 15. Evelyn Constance, beloved and only child of Charles R. F. and Sarah E. Topham, aged 2 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from 105 North Oxford at. Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, 18th, at 2

Special Notices

Lost-\$10 Reward.-A LADIES' GOLD WATCH, with green

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, during the week and ing SATURDAY Sept. 20, 1873, will close at this office on WEDENESS DAY at 12 m.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 s. m., and on SATURDAY at 12 m. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on DAY next, dept. 19, at 2 to delicek p. m., at the recome of the Chamber, the Chamber of the C

FOR GENTLEMEN

commended for their Quality, Pinish, Perfection. 519 BROADWAY.

519 Be

For sale at our catabilabment. WARNOUK & Co.